Democratic Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS. Of Clinton County.

An inquiry. The Journal about a year ago declared that a civil war would be a worse evil than the loss of a dozen States. A short time ago it declared that it had not changed its opinion. Entertaining and avowing such a sentiment can it honestly advocate a vigorous prosecution of the present civil war, with all the evils it prophecied that such a contest would entail upon the nation?

Bon't Like It. The Republican central organ is furious upon the action of the Democratic State Convention The more virulent the abuse of that corrupt and dishonest sheet, the greater will be the confidence of the people of Indiana in the wisdom and sagacity of the Convention, and that it took a correct view of public affairs. Praise from that source would create a just suspicion that it had committed an error, and that it had some com plicity with the corruptions of the party in power.

Not an Honest Man.

Convention.

We hope the Journal will keep on not liking the

Mr. HENDRICKS in his speech at the State Convention in denouncing the proven corruptions of those in power, expressed his satisfaction in making one exception. He said the official conduct of the Secretary of the Interior had left no stain upon his personal integrity, and that man was from Indiana. The Journal expresses its astonishment that honorable mention can be made of one member of the Cabinet. It says it is a "striking exception" and asks "what does it mean?" Corrupt indeed must be the Administration when one of its organs is surprised that one of its members has not been proven a dishonest man.

The State Administration. The Journal wonders why not one word was said in the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention about the Republican State Administration. Some of the most influential members of the Republican party charges it with gross corruption and disregard of law. Such being the case, the Convention had no disposition to interfere in this family quarrel, but left the matter to be settled by the Republicans. If Governor Morrox will call an extra session of the Legislature that issue will be made by the Republicans themselves. We venture the opinion that a Republican State Convention would not commit the party by an endorsement of the honesty and purity

of the State Administration.

Why the Neglect! Massachusetts furnishing only about half as many soldiers as Indiana, has two Major Generais for the volunteer service. Why are the claims of Indiana ignored? Why this seeming neglect? Some time ago the President determined to give the appointment to Gen. Morris, but for some unexplained reason it was withdrawn. Then came the report that Governor MORTON was to be honored with the position, but, the sheep skin don't come. We understand that His Excellency, the last time he was in Washington, at divers times and in sundry places remarked that "Barkis is willing," but yet no response. A State that has put sixty thousand men in the field is certainly entitled to this distinguished consideration, and why is it that when we have many who are willing to accept the honor, and some who are capable, that the claims of Indiana are overlooked? Why the neglect?

Another Lie.

The Journal seeks to convey the impression that the Convention refused to hear Colonel Dux-HAM, on the second day of its session, "say a few words in behalf of our army and the war." Col. DUNHAM spoke on the first day of the Convention and was listened to with marked attention. Just previous to the final adjournment, after the business of the Convention had been completed, and we believe after a motion had been made to adjourn, Colonel D. was called for. He asked the mover of the resolution (Mr. CHAPMAN) to withdraw it to give him an opportunity to say a few words. This request was refused, Mr. C. giving as a reason that quite a number of delegates were anxious to leave on the noon trains. The question of adjournment was put to the Convention and it was almost unanimously voted down, as a compliment to Col. DUNHAM, who handsomely acknowledged it, and in addition briefly expressed the views that he desired to impress upon the Convention in the eloquent and felicitous manner which characterizes his oratorical efforts. As the Journal says, Colonel DUNHAM is "a prominent and able Democrat," "soon to be summoned to a bloody conflict, in which he must peril his life for the country." Col. DUNHAM well appreciates that no such peril for his country will ever be assumed by the editor of the Journal, and no man it Indiana holds the party represented by the Journal, who brought the issue upon the country which makes su perils necessary, in greater detestation.

"Where is the Failure!" The Journal objects to the seventh resolution

passed by the Democratic State Convention. which reads as follows:

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties.

That print says that the "present difficulties of the Government" must mean the war, and that it is Gen. McCLELLAN and the army who are "to bring the Government safe out of this difficulty if it ever gets out." This is a singular admission, It expresses a doubt whether we shall ever get out of our present difficulties. Has the President no responsibility in the present crisis of the country? Is he not Commander in Chief of the army and navy? Gen. McCLELLAS holds his position at the will of the President, and if he is inefficient or incapable Mr. Lincoln is responsible for continuing him in the command of the army Is there no responsibility upon the part of the members of the Cabinet in our "present difficulties?" The Republicans have a large majority in both branches of Congress, and is there no responsibility for the "present difficulties" in that branch of the Government? Every branch of the National Government and the Governments of all the Northern States, except Rhode Island, are under the control of the Republican party, vet the Journal places the entire responsibility of bringing the Government safe out of its present es, "if it ever gets out," and we presume likewise the imbecility, inefficiency and scalities which has characterized the Administration of the party in power, upon Gen. McCLELLAN. an officer who is subordinate to the President, to

the Cabinet and to Congress. Are the army and

le for the stupendous frauds and thieving under ous, signed "Hoosier," and dated at " Camp veloped by the reports of the Congressional In- on the night before its publication," and proright under the eyes of the President and through | nal also claims to know the writer of the publithe agency of men in power, whom he continues cation. We challenge the Journal to prove its in office? No Democratic paper has equaled the assertions, or else bear an additional brand of liar Journal in its denunciations of the Administra. and slanderer. The letter referred to was written tion for its inefficiency and its inability to cope by a volunteer in the Federal army, now in with the leaders of the Southern rebellion. If Kentucky, just as it purports to be. The author the army and General McClillan are responsible is a man of good sense and education. He for the failure, why is it that the Journal has is, also, a gentleman, a character which the teemed with foul abuse of the Administration for editor of the Journal cannot appreciate that which it has no responsibility? The resolu. or practically illustrate. In a private letter transtion to which the Journal objects is but a reitera mitting the communication he writes: "We talk tion of what it has often charged—the inability over this matters a good deal and it reflects the of the Republican party to conduct the Government through its present difficulties. And in the opinion about the matter." article upon which we are commenting, by stating that "the army is to bring the Government safe out of this difficulty if it ever gets out," it acknowledges that the Republican party is unable to carry the country safely through the crisis. If General McClellan, "who directs the army," is esponsible for conducting the Government through its present difficulties, the whole power be capable of any crime. and direction of the Government should be placed in his hands. And if the "Democrats who have undertaken to assist the Government" are to be made responsible for vorably. the Administration of the Government they should not be hampered by the action of the esident, the Cabinet and Congress. The army and the Democrats who are in it to assist the Government can not be held accountable for the failures that have and that may occur, so long as the Republican party are in power and attempt to find any evidence of disloyalty against him. Du-Journal. What says Mr. HALE, the Senator from New Hampshire, one of the leaders of the Republican party? In his place in the Senate on Thursday he said: "We are expending a million and a half a day, not to put down the rebellion, but to keep just about where we are." We ask the Journal how long we can proceed at such a rate before we reach utter bankruptcy, and who

direct the Government? The Convention.

Indiana, which assembled on the 8th of January, tifying him with the important public movements ment in the Convention as to the best means of watching by honest Republicans. accomplishing this end, and the resolutions may not have exactly met the views of those who en tertain what may be termed extreme ideas upon the momentous crisis of the country, but we be lieve its action will commend itself to all conservative citizens. The resolutions utter a withering remonstrance and condemnation of the coruptions, and the imbecility of the Administration, and the wicked schemes of emancipation and of arming the slaves to fight the battles of Northern white freemen, which are boldly proclaimed by the Abolition party. They announce that the object of the Democracy of Indiana is the preservation of the Union, not its destruction, and that they know of no way to preserve the Union but by maintaining the Constitution, not tions of the country alike. The spirit of the sentiments expressed by its President, Hon. Thos. A. HENDRICKS, in assuming the duties which were devolved upon him. And we know that the De- to cease. mocracy of Indiana will most cordially approve

eptionable. This is admitted by all candid Reublicans. The candidates are all men of integrity, intelligence, of superior qualifications for the positions for which they are named, and they re faithful to the Constitution and the Union. It unnecessary for us to commend to the people of Indiana Dr. JAMES S. ATHON, our candidate for Secretary of State, who for many years managed the the Hospital for the Insane with distinguished ability and marked success; or Joe Ris-TINE, as he is familiarly known upon the Wabash. our candidate for Auditor of State, as good and is true a man as ever drew breath; or MATTHEW L. Bertt, our candidate for Treasurer of State, whose integrity is proverbial, and whose business malifications are of the highest order; or OSCAR B. Hone, our candidate for Attorney General, a man of the nicest sense of honor, and known to and bankers has had an act drafted by eminent of its members; or MILTON B. HOPKINS, our can of its members; or Milton B. Hopkins, our can this matter. Hon. Wm. L. Hodge, of Washing-didate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, ton; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; J. S. who is not only respected for his ability, but has Burt, of Cincinnati and Wm. Dehon, of Boston the warmest regards of all who know him. It is compose the committee to remain here. These a ticket which will command the confidence of August Belmont & Co. Howland & Assis and the voters of Indiana, and one to whom they will Moses H. Grinell, of New York; McKean, Borie willingly confide the affairs of the State, know- & Co., of Philadelphia, and Chas Stetson, James ing that in such hands its interests will ever be | O. Hall and John L. Vattier, of Cincinnati. protected and promoted.

The people, even those who voted for the men a l, which I doubt. now in power, are already weary of Republican misrule. They have no confidence in the ability of their own men to successfully administer the Government, as they certainly have exhibited one. They know that the only hope of restor ing the Union as it was, under the Constitution is again to give ascendency to Democratic principles, to Democratic policy and to the Democratic party. A revolution in public sentiment has ormanced which will increase in strength until ber. every vestige of Abelitionism is removed from | power. The Democratic State ticket will be riumphanily elected in October next. The nocratic party, both State and national, have often received the Government from their political opponents, embarrassed and crippled by misrule, and the Democracy have restored it to health and vigor, and this work, from present in lications, will soon be confided to them again It is the mission of the Democaacy to build up -to develop the resources and wealth of the ple. The Republican mission is before the country. It its result is a disregarded Constitution; a once united nation divided and acraved in fratricidal and sanguinary strife of a magnitude and stensity unparalleled in the world's history; the national interests and industrial pursuits of the

44Not So. 17 and humiliating policy of the Government in | The Journal of Saturday charges that the let he Mason and SLIDELL affair? Are they respon- ter which appeared in the Sentiael the day previne present Administration which have been de. January 3," " was written in the Sentinel office, restigating Committee, most of which occurred nounces it a "forgery." The editor of the Jour-

> We call upon the Journal editor to prove that the letter referred to "was written in the Sentine office," that it is a "forgery," or else stand condemned-self-convicted-as a wilful liar and malicious slanderer. A man who will knowingly lie like the editor of the Journal to injure his neighbor, must have a heart deprayed enough to

The Bright Case. In Mr. Bright's case, the committee finding no

evidence of disloyalty, have agreed to report fa-

So say the special Washington dispatches to New York Tribune. What will the Indianapolis Journal say now? It has denounced Mr. BRIGHT as a traitor and demanded his expulsion from the Senate. After a thorough investigation a committee of Republicans report that they can not conduct it "Where is the failure?" inquires the ring the canvass of 1860 the Journal was the apologist of Mr. BRIGHT. It treated him with the utmost courte-y and even did not allude to him as the "bogus" Senator. It found no fault then with the political principles he entertained and advocated. Now, for entertaining the same views and adhering to them, the Journal charges him with treason. In 1860 the Journal, for partisan considerations and for is responsible for the state of affairs but those who party ends recognized Battar as the patriot and denounced Douglas as the demagogue. In 1862, for similar purposes, it sheds crocodile tears over the grave of Douggas and pours out the vials of The Convention adjourned sine die Thursday, its indignation upon the head of BRIGHT. We ust before noon, having completed the business cannot divine whether the Journal's present which assembled it by the nomination of candi- course towards Mr. Brigar is influenced by hydates for State officers, who will be elected on pocrisy and policy or partisan hate. The former the second Tuesday in October next. We but ex- consideration probably influences it. While press the general sentiment when we state that abusing him with apparent sincerity it does all in the Union State Convention of the Democracy of its power to give his position significance by iden-1862, was unsurpassed in numbers and in charac- of the day. We are inclined to think that such ter by any other assemblage of the kind which is its object, for it well knows that it cannot injure ever convened in the State. It was composed of any movement by associating Mr. BRIGHT with it, the solid men, the true men, the loyal men of but for some undeveloped consideration it seeks to Indiana, whose only object was the preservation advance his interests by endeavoring to create of the Constitution and the Union in their origi the impression that he yet wields a powerful ponal integrity-and to that purpose alone were all littical influence. The course of the Journal in its efforts directed. The past divisions of the 1860 toward Mr. BRIGHT will justify the common party were forgotten in the common determina impression that it is yet in his pay, and is faithtion to wrest the Government from the Goths and fully fulfilling its contract. We expect that the Vandals into whose hands it has fallen, and to Journal, if the remarks we have made do not avert the certain destruction which their policy, if deter it, will in a few days back down from its ersevered in, will bring upon it. In these re- professed hostility to Mr. BRIGHT with all the gards the Convention was a decided success. ease that it ate its own words in the SLIDELL and There may have been some difference of senti- Mason affair. At all events, i.s course will bear

What Is It! The tenth resolution of the Demrcratic State Convention reads thus 10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, war for the maintenance of the Constitu

and of the integrity of the Union under the Con-

stitution; but we are opposed to a war for the

emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States. The Journal says the present war is for the maintenance of the Constitution. Its party says it is not. Soon after the assembling of the present session of Congress, Mr. HOLMAN, a Representative from this State, offered a resolution

which declared the following sentiments: That in this national emergency, Congress banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, only in letter, but in spirit, faithfully fulfilling will recollect only its duty to the whole country all the obligations and respecting the guarantees | that this war is not waged upon our part in any which it extends to every citizen, and to all sec. spirit of oppression, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing Convention was developed in the enthusiastic re tutions of the States, but to defend and maintain sponse which was given to the eloquent and able | the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought

The Republican members of Congress promptly the action of their delegates, for who can doubt voted down those propositions, kicked them out but it is the reflection of the popular thought and of the House unceremoniously. Was not that vote a declaration upon the part of the Repub-The ticket nominated is in every way unex- lican party that the war in which the Government is engaged is not for the maintenance of the Constitution? That is the Republican record.

> Washington City-How Matters Look to a Stranger. We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from Washington to

> WASHINGTON, Jan 7. 1862. "I learn that there is a deficit in the War Deartment of one hundred and eighty-nine million dollars (\$189,000,000). Frank Blair is given as uthority for the statement. General McClellar s said to be improving. From what I see and learn. I think the whole Government is going to the devil, without hope of salvation. The frauds are terrible, and corruption abounds everywhere.

> "I have a circular before me whose object is to urge action on Congress to pass a general bank-rupt act. A committee of leading merchants legal gentlemen. A committee has also been apted to remain in Washington to attend to

"An onward movement is now the talk in military circles. It will occur within ten days, if at "There is general depression of spirits here among all good Union men. Hope has nearly departed. The incompetency of those at the head of the Government is admitted by all class-

es, except the contractors, who are about the only ardent friends of the Administration I find here, utside the Departments. "Military officers had begun to talk openly, when I first arrived, of the impossibility of con-quering the South. But a stop has been put to such treasonable gabble, by cashiering, as I learn, some of those who had been using the unly mem-

"Congress is a small-potatoe body. We look in vain for great statesmen-men of large experience and comprehensive intellects-among those who may be claimed as leaders. There are no Clays, Websters, or Bentons. The decline of the Republic could not be more painfully and fully expressed.
"Humiliation at our fall makes everything look

gloomy to my eyes." Mr. A. L. UNDERWOOD, a delegate from

Decatur county, writes as follows: Sr. Paul, Decatur Co., Jan. 9, 1862. EDITOR SENTINEL: In justice to myself and in behalf of a large portion of the Democracy of Decatur county, I desire to say through the columns of your paper, as one of the delegates to the State Convention, that I cordially indorse the platform as reported by the committee and subsequently adopted by the Convention. I was called out of the hall after the reading of the re national interests and industrial pursuits of the country prostrated. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, and madness evidently rules the party in power. Who can doubt but the days of Abolitionism are ended and that the public inverests demand the restoration of the Democratic party to power?

Eulogy on Stephen A. Douglas by Hon.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It has been said that no man's life should be written during his stay upon earth. The reasons for this opinion need not be They apply to another proposition, vari- iron nerve-an unbending integrity, which adusly entertained, whether the biography of a man | versity could not move, nor misfortune conquer.

guides the pen. Another reason for waiting is, that the practical results of the principles avowed by the subject, can only be developed by time; and yet an answer to this is found in the fact that, if the results are favorable, praise follows—if unsentiments of nearly every soldier who has an strate, ultimately, their correctness or incorrect-

> form an intimate acquaintance with the history, his feet."
>
> A char to distinction in any of the walks of life. This about the time of the contest for the desire manifests itself more strongly among us, Speaker on the opening of Congress, in Decemas a people, than among the people of any other nation; and it is one of the legitimate fruits of our free institutions. The individuality principle course of a distinguished member of Congress, may justly be called the distinguishing character and charged him with making speeches, (some istics of the age, and, of all the histories of instructive, which exhibit men making their way of proceeding with the business of electing a through society, from the humblest walks of life Speaker. The M. C. retorted upon the editor very triumph of the human intellect, and es- subject but Lecompton. But, he has one lives of such men excites the young and ardent mind to the improvement of its highest and most valuable seculties, and gives society confidence in human resources and progress. Noble examples like these are the ordered instrumentalities by which the character of the world is improved. The career of no man affords a more appropriate

self-government." of his laborious life; and time, the great arbiter, has already settled these principles upon an enduring basis, which will perpetuate the memory give the same response to a similar inquiry.

The most remarkable features in his public adof the wisdom and the patriotism of their eminent

The public mind is most wisely undergoing a creat change upon these subjects. It is now man est that the removal of the restriction was absolutely necessary for the free exercise of Territorial legislation on subjects of domestic policy, in cluding African slavery. Men are now fully comorehending and realizing the truths proclaimed by udge Douglas in his unanswerable and prophet speech of March 3, 1854. Subsequent events have tended to demonstrate that the compromise masures of 1850, in their just interpretation, reromise line. The almost uninimous vote of the South for the extension of this line, in 1848 and 1850, to the Pacific, with the violent opposition it met with in the North, bringing about its defeat a connection with the misrepresentation and violence with which these subjects were discussed, produced a condition of popular feeling which ulminated in the election of 1860-bringing inthe national Congress a large majority of Northern sectional men. Yet the prompt, practical application, even by this Congress, of the doctrines which Mr. Douglas proclaimed, warrants us in saving that he lived to see the great ciples which he had so long advocated, finally opted by his country. His speech of 1854 was prophetic-proving the truth of the sentiment-Great men are, in a certain sense, prophets

hey precede their age to illume its path It was my fortune to enter upon terms of personal equaintance with Stephen A. Douglas at the commencement of the first session of the 28th Conress, and to enjoy his friendship from that time until his death. Well do I remember his first effort in the House of Representatives, on the subect of refunding to General Jackson the fine assessed against him, by Judge Hall, at New Or-leans. That venerable man, John Quincy Ad-ams, sat in his seat, his looks and motions always indicative of the events of the passing our. In the midst of the address, the old man oquent was seen to raise his eves with steady and fixed attention-watching every action, and stening to every word of the young western orator and exclaiming, as Mr. Douglas took his seat, "That young man will be felt in this na

It will be remembered that this, his first speech n Congress, was found among the papers of General Jackson, with an indorsement, in his own hand-writing, in these memorable words: This speech constitutes my defense. I lay it

side as an inheritance for my grand-children." The great strength of Mr. Douglas consisted in his keen, nice and intuitive perception of the leading cardinal principles underlying our whole system of government. No man was more familiar with our colonial history. His intimate and thorough knowledge of the history and structure of the first organization of our fathers, up to the adoption of our Constitution, enabled him to trace clearly our whole Territorial policy. Deriving his principles from this source, and easting aside all adventitious circumstances and peculating schemes, he took into his very being he essential elements governing our institutions. With him, true patriotism, or love of country was the result of an intelligent conviction of the ability and capacity of the Government to contribute the most certainly and efficiently to the well-being and security of its citizensand connecting with this a keen, full, and enthufastic appreciation of the beauty of its institutions, and their adaptedness to the more perfect development of man's mental, moral and politi-

A mere love of country, which is the result done of a judgment convinced that it is well conceived and well suited to meet the wants of its citizens, may be safe enough, but is never efnot apt to develop itself by positive acts and measures. If, however, you add to this a warm and effective zeal for the welfare of the country -founded upon the spirit of those who laid its oundations—a jerlous and passionate fondness for its fame, its growth, its institutions, its laws, the Constitution, and the permancy of the Union. you have a patriotism which is warm and not cold; efficient and not indifferent; hopeful and not desponding; and ready at all times to defend the country from fees within and without.

How striking are the contrasts which are forced upon our minds in the presence of different men! Often we find some in the highest positions, at times like the present, when the whole elements are convulsed, and society is upheaving, and as you enter their presence, mingle in their converhear their views, and closely examine their bearing, you are impressed with their entire indifference to the stirring events of the day, and on leaving their presence, you are tempted to ex-claim-"These men act as if there were some boys fighting or quarreling in the street." How different upon leaving the presence of Judge Douglas! Sincerity and depth of feeling marked all his actions, conversations, and arguments. You had before you a man whose words, looks, manner, powers of reasoning and argument, impressed you, not only with the ability of the man, aisles and windows to witness the scene and her

oseph A. Wright, Delivered in the a commanding intellect, of original impressions, touse of Representatives, in Incappells, Indiana, on the 8th of tanapolis, Indiana, In He was a man of action, energy, resources, with

should be written during the generation in which His public life is full of instances of couragehe lives. If thus written we have ail the passions and prejudices of enemies to misjudge his deeds, and the love and warmth of affection to palliate had the will to carry it out, in steady defiance of all opposition. Arraigned by an Administration graphies and histories are only valuable as coming into power in the fell tide of prosperityhey are true; and truth, it is claimed, will be charged with a want of fealty to his party—sur-appressed when either friendship or animosity rounded by a host of hostile officeholders, exfavorable condemnation. So prone is this world prived of the confidence and sympathy of the to judge of an act by its results. On the other hand, if history is written cotemporaneous with those making it, there is no time to see the developments of the principles enunciated, and to yet, threatened, maligned, deserted, betrayed, udge them by their practical workings. The ciples may work well or ill, for a time, and smiles were invitations to crime; and with giant will be approved or condemned accordingly; arm he struck to the dust the slaves who sought whereas time, the great arbiter, only can demon-Standing almost alone in the Senate House, he met the storm, and sustained the shock unmoved The people of every nation naturally desire to study the character of their public men, and to ster, Lecompton, lay dead and prostrate beneath

A characteristic compliment was paid to him, ividuals, those are the most interesting and in- sation of circulating the Helper Book.) instead o the highest points of distinction-those which and, among other things, intimated that he had make us acquainted with the lives of men who, connived at the election of Judge Douglas to by perseverance, zeal, energy and industry, have the Senate, from Illinois, in 1858. To this made themselves known and felt in their day and charge, the editor replied, in substance:—"I generation. The world is always improved by never agreed with Mr. Douglas upon any one pecially, by the examples of men who, by self-culture, moral worth, and energy, have overcome the greatest obstacles—breaking through all the barriers of wealth and hereditary honors in their was a purer and better document than the Serpath—and forcing their way up to positions of mon of the Saviour on the Mount, he would eminence and usefulness. The history of the never have risen in his place to apologise for it; but said-make the most of it.'

Public opinion has condemned the practice of candidates for the first office in the Union engaging in political discussions. But this practice is certainly as commendable as the custom of writing letters to various portious of the country, or as a refusal to answer new and imand beautiful illustration of the fostering tenden cy of our democrate institutions, than is to be found in the life and character of him whose memory we have, this evening, met to honor. was asked, under a Virginia sun, on the eve of 'He has solved, in his own history, the problem | the contest of 1860, what his course would be, if Mr. Lincoln was elected, and a Southern State For several years, the great principles of popu should secede? promptly replied—"I go for the lar sovereignty, as applied to the Territories, in enforcement of the laws of the Union. Who connection with the repeal of what was called the ever is President is bound by his oath to carry Missouri compromise, engrossed the earnest and the laws into faithful execution; and it is faithful attention of Senator Douglas. His la- duty of every law-abiding man—I care not what bors in maintaining and expounding these princi- may be his politics—to aid in the execution of ples may be regarded as among the marked events | the laws," Noble and patriotic sentiments! Fortunate it would have been for the country, if another aspirant could have been prevailed upon to

dresses appear in the practical views, the statistical facts, and the historical information which they embody. If you heard him address the thousands of Farmers, at the State Fair at Rochester, New York, or the young men of the country, at the Lyceum, or the masses of his fellow-citizens at the hastings, or the once dignifie Senate-be the subject what it might-practi views, and not theories, formed the leading points in his discourse. He was not a man of theories It gave him pleasure to deal with facts. His public addresses will make, at least, fifteen volumes pealed, in spirit and substance, the Missouri com- The future student of our history and times, will consult them with the same avidity as the politician of his day; and he will find the subj was exhausted in the hands of this master.

In his private intercourse urbanity and kind ness marked all his actions; and much of his success is attributable to his pleasant manners and address. Amidst the heat and ardor of debate, assailed by the most reckless and unscrupulous men of the day, led on sometimes by a powerful and united opposition, at others by the full weight of an Administration just placed in power and distributing its favors lavishly with the view of crushing him down-yet, how seldom was he led to the utterance of unkind personalities. Those of us who have enjoyed much of his personal society, can call to mind his uniform courtesy when speaking of those who made him, almost constantly, the object of their personal attacks. As you travel over the lovely plains and prairies of his own Illinois and hear the warm expressions of friendship and attachment which greet you on every side, at the mention of his name, you are irresistibly impressed with the conviction that he was truly beloved by those who knew him best No sketch of the character of Judge Douglas i

complete, which omits to refer to his watchful zealous and efficient services in preserving the Constitution from the construction contended for by many, in relation to a preference given in the protection of one class of property over another. It is true, Executives of States, and others in high official pos'tions, labored, some of them in scores of columns, to prove that, by some undefined, mysterious, unaccountable means, not perceivable to the ordinary intellect, our fathers did give a special protection and preference to a peculiar kind of property. He it was who rescued the memory of the framers of our national Constitution from such charges, by maintaining and establishing this great truth: The Constitut does not fix property relations. They are the subjects of local law. All the property owned by citizens of the United States, under State laws, must legally stand in the same attitude before the Constitution. The power to say what shall or shall not be property, rests with the people, in their State and Territorial organizations, and not in Congress. Upon this principle, we can alone maintain the peace and security of our diversified and various interests. It is the cornerstone upon which the security and perpetuity of

this Union must rest. It has been said that Mr. "Douglas was ambitious-that his efforts were made for his own aggrandisement." What act of his life sustains hese assertions? His history is before the nation. Let the faithful student go and search his records. Examine his conduct upon the compro mise measures of 1850. Hear his language, reply to Mr. Clay, who had intimated that would be unjust to take the bills, reported by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, as he was their author, and entitled to all the hone of preparing them. Mr. Douglas then said-" I respectfully ask you, Mr. Clay, what right have you, to whom the country looks for so much, and as an eminent statesman having charge of a great measure for the pacification of a distracted country, to sacrifice to any extent the chances of suc cess on a mere punctilio as to whom the credi sir, waive all claim and personal consideration it this matter, and insist that the committee shall pursue that course which they may deem best calculated to accomplish the great end we all have in view, without regard to any interest merely personal to me."

The great statesman of Ashland then arose and extending his hand to Mr. Douglas, said-"You are the most generous man living. I will unite the bills and report them; but justice shall never-theless at done to you as the real author of the measure. Most faithful to his promise, Mr. Clay always awarded to him the highest praise for his devotion to the country, throughout that

Perhaps no effort of his life exhibits the true

man, in all his motives, feelings and spirit more clearly than his memorable speech of March 22. 1858. In the most masterly manner he vindica pressed you, not only with the ability of the man, but the purity of his motives; and you left his presence exclaiming—"I want time to think. This man comprehends, and duly appreciates, the condition of things around us."

He seldom indulged in anecdotes or appealed to the passions of his andience. His sentences were sententious, and forcibly expressed—repeated less than those of any public speaker of his age; and, in his style, he was the most original man, in the use of language, since the days of Daniel Webster. As a speaker be was concise rather than diffuse—using illustrations natural as life itself. His earnestness, eye, countenance, attitude and manner, convincing all that he understood, believed and felt what he said. It was thought which moved his auditory; not his words. His great powers of reason were more apparent in a controversial debate than in a set speech; and in off-hand passages at arms, he was particularly distinguished, and stood without a rival.

open frauds.
In our own country we do not seem to be fully aware of the extent to which these things have been carried. The records of the amount of money made, directly and indirectly, in the purchase and sale of Navy Yards and Military sites. in schemes relating to Ocean Steamers and Mail service, Public Buildings, Texas Scrip, Stocks, Grants of Lands for Railroads, Locations of Towns and Cities, in connection with the influence thereby effected in the State Legislatures of the country, would, if fully exposed, strike the nation with astonishment.

A suit is now pending in the District Court of the United States of Wisconsin, concerning the changed. La Cross and Milwankee Railroad Company Among the facts brought to light, by this suit, is that of the issuing of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of, what is justly called Corruption Bonds—the proceeds of which were used by a State Senator for "defraying sundry expenses incident to procuring a grant of lands from Congress for the continuation of certain railroads, &c. The distinguished Senator raised a large sum of money on these Bonds; and, upon an investigation of this Bribery Fund, the sage Senator declared that, in disbursing the same to certain persons, he remained "purposely ignorant" as to their names; and could not, or

would not, expose them.

The legitimate effects of these examples were seen in the decline of public morals and financial honesty, and in the impulse given to reckless schemes of speculation all over the country. We may form a faint idea of the effect of these schemes, when we remember that a single share in the stock of Superior City was said to be worth sixty thousand dollars ten days before the panic of 1857, and could not have been sold, a month afterwards, for one-tenth of that sum.

The example set by the General Government, and by some of those who were officially connected with it, has extended itself, like a raging mania, to the different State, county, and local Governments. Hence, during the last twenty years, defalcations, and plundering of local, occurrences. They have become so common, that the decalcation of a million of dollars by a public servant, under the State or General Government, does not create half the interest or exeitement that was manifested in the earlier days of the Republic, when Tobias Watkins was charged with a small defalcation, not amounting

to five thousand dollars. This digression is made, because I believe the present unhappy condition of our once united and prosperous people may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to this state of things. Sudden and ences the most pernicious to the peace and happi ness of the country. Corrupt conventions; mismen to places of honor and profit in violation of the will of the people; the press, in many instan-ces the mere echo of the sentiments of dishonest men; promise of office to worthless office seekers; many departments of the National and State Governments filled by men who have winked at gross frauds and peculations; and, at this very hour, to add to the deep gloom which surrounds our people, there is a restless uneasiness which arises from the want of confidence in the disbursements and expenditures of the public moneys. Yea, more-reports made by the present Congress, and evidence of the most reliable character, are unfolding a system of unparalleled to see what changes, if any, are desirable to fur-frauds upon the national finances connected with ther the cause of liberty. The man who seeks a the war. The good man is heard exclaiming throughout the land, We shall not succeed in things are remedied. From these practices let us turn to contem-

memory we have assembled to honor. Commencing public life in poverty, living many years on scanty means, called by the voice of low citizens to fill the most important and deliand constantiv the object of the most bitter deof conflicts in which all classes and parties of heir characters, not a whisper of suspicion was ever uttered against the integrity of Douglas, or had thousands of enemies, but not one accuser. "Douglas was a partisan:- But he never wore his party uniform when his country was in dan His life fully exemplifies the truth of this ernment, either Republican or Monarchical. In are offered up. With firmness and steadiness of his masterly defense of this doctriae, and in all purpose, they press forward and obey the call of

the exciting contests in which he bore a prominent part during his eventful public life—whether those and treason. To those in authority they look for involving the national interests—his efforts were invariably stimulated and controlled by an ardent not equal to the trusts committed to their and elevated love of country. The last great ef hands. to all party platforms.

Government is deeply imperiled and its mighty heart throbs for vitality, are silent and indifferent! How many, in these "times which try men's souls," act as if the war in which the country is engaged, were a matter of secondary They seem to take more interest in the political complexion of a Legislature, or a party convention, or in the advancement of sel-fish and personal views, than they do in the reverses and triumphs of our armies in the field. To all such citizens, I commend the eloquent language of Douglas, addressed to both parties of bis State, a few days before his death. He said: "In my opinion it is your duty to lay aside your party creeds and party platforms, your party organizations and partisan appeals—to forget that you are divided until you have rescued the Goverament and the country from their assailants. Give me a country first, that my children may live in peace; then we will have a theater for our party organizations to operate upon."

Do those who wish to make political capital out

of the war, remember the words which he ad dressed to them? He said: "Allow me to say to you, you will not be true to your country, if you ever attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries of your country. When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented fields. leaving wife, child, father and mother behind them, to the rescue of the President that you elected, do not make war upon them, and try to manufacture partisan capital out of a struggle in which they are engaged from the holiest and pu-

To those who were perplexed with doubts in reference to the best means of putting down the rebellion, he addressed these words: "Whenever our Government is assailed, when hostile armies to be educated under the care and patronage of are marching under rude and odious banners traitors.

against the Government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupen unanimous preparation for war. The greater unanimity, the less blood will be shed. The more promot and energetic the movement, and for his children? I know they will. I have the more important it is in numbers, the shorter conversed with a committee who have the sub-

acquiesce in any warfare upon the Constitutional rights or institutions of the South. If any attempt is made to invade their rights, or incite service insurrections among them, I would be the first to rush to the rescue."

must have a home in the West, where an enduring monument will be erected to his memory. Let the friends of the Union place on it the words—

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. To those who were inclined to recognize the THE PRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE DEPENDEN validity of the principles on which the rebellion is founded, he addressed these emphatic and warning words: "Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved Government, but you have destroyed sociel order, and upturned the foundations

In relation to the origin of the war, amounter things, he said: "The present secesmovement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

To those American citizens who are indifferent as to the results of the war, or who are in doubt as to their duty with respect to it, he says:
"There are only two sides to the question. Every
man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war-only Pat-

to know what he said about the cost of the war? Douglas died poor. He lived in an age remark- or about the means of defraying the expenses of able for speculation, frauds, and peculation, which suppressing the rebellion? He said nothing seemed like epidemies, not only in the General, He had no words to waste on these subjects. but in the State Governments. Not confined to He was discussing far more important questions our own country, but most of the Governments —the indi-cusable obligation to suspend partiof Europe have felt its withering blight. The san conflict -the magnitude of the interests incountry is familiar with the records of the frauds | volved in the war-and the duty which the crisis apon the English Government, growing out of demands of all true patriots. He knew that the the Crimean war, as they have been exposed by deliverance of the country from the hands of the Press and Parliament of Great Britain. The traitors, and the restoration of peace, would be war carried on by Austria, Italy, and France, has worth more than the pecuniary cost, and more developed some of the most gigantic schemes of than all the laws which government can pass unspeculation, amounting to millions. Scarcely a Government, or a city, stands without a record exposing either indirect dishonest speculations, or God has given us, and our children, but one

On all questions affecting the honor and safety of the country, and the maintenence of the Constitution and laws, he was, unlike many of the politicians of the day, always prompt in the ex-pression of opinion, and in action. When duty equired him to act, or to speak, he tarried not, waited not, evaded not. For example-

At his own home, a law in pursuance of the Constitution-the fugitive slave law-was denounced, not carried out-the officials refusing to obey it. He took issue, made the effort, the law was obeyed, and official records were

When the news reached him, from Charleston, of the conduct of the men professing to be Democrats, his prompt remark was-" This means Again-How true were his words, when, in the presidential contest of 1860, in speaking of one

of the candidates, he said—"He may not be a Disunionist; but every Disunionist in the country will vote for him." Again:-On the 4th of March, after the in auguration, standing, amidst enemies, close by the side of the President, he said to him-"Come what may in the dark and cloudy future, he would

stand by the Government, and strengthen its arm to crush traitors and rebellion." The day after the proclamation was issued. calling for volunteers, he received a telegraphic despatch from the only State whose electoral vote was cast for him, seeking to know what his course would be, and he immediately replied-I stand by the government, to put down the re-

bellion. A few days after this event, he returned to his home; and, in public addresses, and in private conversations among the people, he spoke of the inestimable value of the country, and its institutions, and urged all classes and parties of his fellow citizens to stand by the Union, under all circumstances, and in every emergency; and to aid the Government, cornestly and effectively, in put ting down the rebellion. He fully comprehended State, and official moneys, have been common the appalling horrors of war, with its sacrifices of life, property and temporary prosperity-yet, he exclaimed-'It is a war of defense of our own just rights-in defense of the Government which we have inherited, as a priceless legacy, from our

patrioter fathers He believed, in this contest, the cardinal prinriples of our whole system of government were on trial and in course of vindication:- That the war was to defend the Constitution of the country, which alone is the sure guarantee of human liberty. He was for carrying on this war within overgrown fortunes have been followed by influviction, that we were striking for our altars, fire sides and the welfare of every citizen. Let all who would, under pretense of hatred against a narty adversary, seek to weaken and strike down the arm of the Government when engaged in this terrible contest, reflect upon the sentiments of this champion of true Democracy. Stand not behind the ramparts of your party creeds to shoot poisoned arrows at the true defenders of your

The first objects of this war are to bring about the supremacy of the laws, to restore the Government, and to vindicate the wisdom of its framers. When these are accomplished, it will be our duty to see what changes, if any, are desirable to furpeace from those who, with swords and bayonets their hands, are in open hostility to the Union. outting down this infamous rebellion until these virtually demands a surrender of the Government to rebellion. We are not only contending for the triumph of the laws, unity, self-respect, and our high place among the first nations of the earth;

plate the character and example of him whose but we are testing the manhood of our nation. In this, the hour of our country's calamity, we are not only surrounded by enemies in disand almost betrayed by leaders incapable of solvcate positions, having more to do with the organ-ization of the Territories and the disposition of the public lands than any man of his day, with opportunities to amass fortune by means which to destroy the Government if they can not carry were regarded as honorable by many of the poll- out their peculiar notions of humanity. And ticians of the times, actively engaged in all the more than this, there is a want of nerve and firmgreat political contests of the last twenty years, ness in those who occupy high places of authority. What the country wants and demands is a strong junctations-yet, amidst the excitement and fury Government-one that will execute judgment. The monstrous and unparalleled crimes commitmen felt the withering influence of attacks upon | ted against the Government must be avenged before we may expect a peace. Justice cries for blood, against the man who conspires to destroy his fidelity to the Government, or to the citizen. He this Government, It is the highest crime before

God and humanity. Our people have met this terrible crisis with promptness and energy. Notwithstanding the competency of commanders, treachery, and entiment. Among his early and faithfully cher. corruption in many of the Departments, and deished doctrines there is one which asserts there is feats calculated to discourage the most resolute. not room enough on this continent for another Goe- yet, with cheerfulness, their blood and treasures utests were in relation to the Mexican war, the wisdom and guidance in this, the hour of their northeastern boundary, the national rights with calamity. If we fail in preserving the unity of respect to Oregon, or to any other great contest this last and best heritage on earth, to man, i

fort of his life was in accordance with his whole | Douglas died at the commencement of this previous history. His patriotism taught him to great contest between the Government and stand by the fiag of the Union, in prosperity or in Traitors-between order and violence, between adversity. His love of country was paramount peace and discord-possessing, in the closing How many of our public men, in the great more than any man living. The heart affections truggle of this day, when the existence of the and sympathies of the masses were with him, and had been, for many years. He was the Representative Man of the times. Had he lived, he would, in my opinion, have nationalized the Administration; and the whole country would have looked to him as its great leader, in this unnatu ral strife. His death, and that of the great statesman, Count Cavour, took place about the same time. One the representative of constitutional government in the Old World :- The other the leader and representative of Democratic prin ciples in the New.

I stood, not long since, by the grave of Douglas. There was hardly a rude lettered stone to mark the spot. It is near the shore of Lake Michigan, and within the sound of the busy hum of the great city which his influence and enterprise nourished into strength and commercial im

I have said that Douglas died poor. In the great State which he served so long and so faith fully, be did not own ground enough to serve him for a grave; and his devoted and true-hearted lot of two acres, which was all the land she owned. This noble and gifted woman was always true to the patriotic principles of her husband. The false glitter of the fashionable society of Washington could not tempt her to become one of its devotees: nor could the powerful treason that ruled in high places at the national capital ever win her from her devotion to the Union When delegates came to her to ask her for her ildren, in order that they might be removed to the South to save their inheritance from confiscation, true to the dving injunctions of her husband, she promptly and firmly refused to give up

Will not the people of Illinois and Indiana-will us and not the people of the mighty and patriotic West will be the struggle."

To those who would interfere with the domestic policy of the South, he said: "I will never other western States? The family of Douglas must have a home in the West, where an endur

And let the monument bear, and transmit to posterity, the words addressed by him to his coun-trymen, in this great crisis;— "There is but one path of duty left to all patriotic men. It is not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy. It is a question of government or no government—country

or no country."

And lastly, inscribe on his monument, in unding letters, that last, dying message to his ab-"Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the United States."

pound; sugar at 121/2 cents per pound and rice at